THE CONSERVATIVE.

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A HOME PAPER—Devoted to Politics, News, Home Interests, Miscellany, &c.

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THE UNION THE CONSTITUTION, AND RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM!

1868 and 1869!

The Annual Prospectus OF THE WEEKLY

Ohio Statesman,

RICHARD NEVINS, Printer and Publisher. E B ESHELMAN and C. B. FLOOD, Editors

The Ohio Statesman was established to expound and enforce the great ideas of government taught and practiced by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson which in the past made our Government great, renowned and prosperous to an extraordinary extent. They are ideas to which the people of the United States must come back, if they would have permanent good Government. The recent defeat of the Democratic party makes it the more necessary that we should labor with more resolute determination in behalf of the integrity of the Union, for the preservation of the Constitution, for Equal Taxation, for One Currency for all, and for Retrenchment and Reform. The Statesman will not be devoted exclusively to politics. Special effort will be used to make it in all respects,

A DESIRABLE FAMILY PAPER.

To this end the General News of the day, Monetary and Market Reports, Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, when these bodies are in session, authentic Reports of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Tales, Poetry, Agricultural and choice Miscellaneous matter will be published.

We thank our friends and the friends of the cause of Democracy for the extended circulation they heretofore have given to the Statesman, and would regard it as an especial favor to have them make particular effort to get us up good Clubs for the ensuing year. It will require only a little labor to do this while it will enable us to publish a paper here at the Capital of the State that will be every way worthy the great cause in behalf of which we are laboring.

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ADDRESS,
OHIO STATESMAN,
Columbus, Ohio.

Send for specimen copies.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

RINGGOLD, MORGAN Co., O. November 9, 68.

The firm of Bolen & Finly is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as the business will hereafter be conducted by Isom Finly who solicits the patronage of their old customers. And all others will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock, as he intends to sell goods as cheap as the old firm.

J. C BOLEN,
ISOM FINLY.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has taken up two 2 year old heifers, one red, and one white and red. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
W. H. COOL.
Oct. 22, 1868—3t.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Governor of Ohio for a pardon of Bartholomew Moody, who was convicted at the June Term, A. D. 1867, of the Common Pleas Court for Morgan County Ohio, of the crime of producing an abortion, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.
Oct. 22—3t.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

COAL! COAL!

The undersigned having erected a large

COAL HOUSE,

capable of containing 15 000 bushels, is now, and will continue to be prepared to supply the people of McConnelsville and vicinity with coal in small or large quantities. Orders can be left with F. M. Keller, all which will be promptly filled.
W. M. CULBERSON
Oct 1 1868 2m.

W. H. M'CARTY

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Lady's and Child. Shoes, &c., &c., at

PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT.

STORE: Second door above Public Square, North side of Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio.

July 2, 1868—1y.

W. B. HEDGES, M. D.,

Has permanently located himself in McConnelsville, where he will follow his profession both in PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

All calls promptly responded to. Office: opposite Mummey, Hammond & Co's Grocery Store, on Centre Street. [aug 26tf

Robert L. Morris,

dealer in Mechanic's Tools, Farm Implements, Building Materials, Shelf Hardware, Cordage, House Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturer of *TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE*

Opposite the Court House,
M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO.

J. E. & Fin. R. Hanna,

Attorneys At Law.

M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. Special attention given to collections. Office on Center Street, three doors west of the Public Square.
v2n29—1y.

Summer! Summer!!

Summer

is here, and everybody, that is all the ladies, both of country and town, are going to the Millinery and Fancy Store of the Misses S. & E. Holbrook, for their Ribbons and Laces, Flowers, Straw Bonnets and Hats, Braids, Ornaments, Trimmings, Bonnet and Hat Frames, Collars, Gloves, and everything that ladies wear. Second door above National Bank, Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio.
April 30—6m.

Gallery of Art.

W. C. TRESIZE

asks the public to call and examine his specimen Photographs, Ferrotypes, Ambrotypes, Gems, &c., &c., which cannot be surpassed anywhere. He has perfected arrangements whereby any one can be accomodated with the finest of Oil Paintings and pictures of India Ink Work. Rooms over Boone's Saddler Shop, in J. C. Stone's Building, Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio.
Jan 1—1y.

CITY SHAVING SALOON.

FRED BROWN PROPRIETOR.

Fred is prepared to do all manner of work which comes within the sphere of his legitimate business Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing Dyeing, close to the satisfaction of the most fastidious. Switches and Curls are made to order, and are warranted to prove satisfactory. South-East side of Public Square.

MARKET.

A. J. GRAY.

South East side of Public Square, M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO

Market days: Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays. The best of all kinds of meat furnished at the lowest prices.

H. S. VINCENT. W. A. VINCENT.

H. S. VINCENT & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, and Manufacturers of Picture Frames MORRIS BLOCK, M'Connelsville, Ohio.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired.

S. F. WILLIAMSON,

DEALER IN

Clocks,
Watches,
Jewelry,
&c., &c., on the

South-east side of the Public Square, McConnelsville, Ohio. Repairing done carefully. [Dec 19—1y.

HIDES!

HIDES!!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Paid in Cash for

BEEF HIDES!

AT THE TANNERY
In Malta.
C. L. HOFFMAN.
Oct. 15 -3m.

JAMES GORMLY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, and everything usually kept in a first-class store, Windsor, Ohio.

Mr Gormly is agent for the sale of the Ohio Reaper and Mower, and Pitt's Separator, for the townships of Penn, Homer, Marion and Windsor of Morgan County.
July 2—6m.

1868. Summer Trade. 1868.

Adams & Kahler

have a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c., at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

STORE:—North-West Corner of Center and East Streets,
M'Connelsville, Ohio.
April 23—1y.

JOHN STITT,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings, at his elegant Store-room, just above Buckeye Block, Center Street, M'Connelsville, Ohio, invites everyone to call and examine his stock and see if they can't be suited in something amongst his choice selection of Goods. Boots and Shoes are made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a neat fit is always guared.

AGENTS WANTED.

OUR RULERS AND OUR RIGHTS;

Or Outlines of the U. S. Government.

A timely work by JUDGE WILLIS.

A useful and valuable book as an aid to families Teachers, Students, Businessmen, and persons of all classes in understanding the origin progress, development, theory, practice and machinery of the United States Government, in all its departments. Over 500 hundred pages; more than 40 steel and wood engravings. The best selling book yet offered. No competition. No partisan work. We employ no general agents, but give extra terms to canvassers. Send at once for choice of territory and circulars. You save time by enclosing $1 00 for outfit. We furnish also the best quarto Family and Pocket Bibles published.

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Publishers, 738 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
Oct. 1st—2m

J. C. MORRISON. SAMUEL DEVOL.
(Late of Coal Run, Ohio.)

MORRISON & DEVOL

Produce and General Commission Merchants and dealers in Grain, Flour, and all kinds of Farm Products, No. 75 Water Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Prompt and careful attention given to the sale of country produce. All packages should be marked as to the kind and quantity in the owner's name, on every box or barrel; also, advise by mail as to shipments with any special instructions. Our terms are five per cent on sales, including Government tax and storage. Flour and grain sold on arrival as per agreement.

☞ Send for a price current.
April 16—6m.

A CARD.

A clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by unlawful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D. Bible House,
Oct. 1s 1868—3m.] N. Y City.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

I, J. C. Murdock, Sheriff of Morgan county, O., do hereby notify the qualified electors of said county that they assemble in their respective townships at the usual places of holding elections, on Tuesday, being the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1868, and then and there proceed, as the law directs, to elect twenty-one electors of President and Vice President of the United States in pursuance to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

Given under my hand, at my office, in McConnelsville, in said county, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1868.

J. C. MURDOCK,
Sheriff of Morgan Co., O.
Oct 16—3t.

VINELAND.

A Model Town in New Jersey.

The following report appeared in the Philadelphia Morning Post, of April 22, 1868. It gives a succint, bird's eye view of Vineland almost up to date:

"There is a young, flourishing, and enterprising town over in New Jersey, some thirty miles from Philadelphia, the name of which, we doubt not, is more familiar to the people of New England than to the business men of our great city. Up to near the close of 1861 its site was a wilderness.

To-day it numbers a population of ten thousand souls; has three post-offices, one of them doing a business in excess of any other in West Jersey; has a noble Yankee village, boasting all the adjuncts of modern civilization, viz, schools, churches, stores, mills, manufactories, literary, musical and benevolent societies, libraries, public halls and parks, one of the latter consisting of 48 acres, and with many elegant and costly private residences; has 130 miles of streets and roads, several of them over nine miles in length, straight as a surveyor can make them, and lined on each side with young shade trees; has hundreds of fruit farms, orchards and gardens, the latter in their season blooming with tens of thousands of flowers; has six or seven agricultural, horticultural and pomological societies, most of them holding weekly meetings for the collection and dissemination of facts relating to farming and fruit growing, besides a Floral Society managed entirely by ladies; has admirable taste in the matter of public adornments, and none at all for rum shops and liquor saloons, which it every year unanimously votes to remain out "in the cold." Of such a community it need hardly be said that they are energetic, intelligent and enterprising, or are afraid of hard work and sunshine. In spite of all the natural obstacles attending the settlement of such a place, coupled with the swindling success of certain nurseymen in palming worthless plants upon them for one or two seasons, they last year, as one of their crops, furnished their own maket and those of Philadelphia and New York with over three hundred thousand thousand quarts of strawberries (nearly ten thousend bushels, and intend this year, with a respectable season, to greatly increase, if not to double this large amount, and in addition, to produce a corresponding amount of other small fruits, besides grapes, pears, peaches, and the other luscious fruits, and the various vegetable products for which New Jersey is famous.

Vineland, for that is the place, can hardly fail to occupy, in the early future an extraordinary position among the rising towns, cities, and suburban retreats of America. Not yet seven years of age, starting into life in the midst of the great rebellion, with the plans of her founder not fully developed, she yet exhibits so much thrift, enterprise, and beauty; such a remarkable instance of taste on a grand scale; such masterly statesmanship in (if that term be applicable to a township) the successful and total outlawry of the great social vice of the age; such incontestible evidences of dawning beauty in the long and sometimes double lines of shade trees along her avenues, and miles of young hedges, that hardly one in a thousand visitors can restrain his admiration at the conquest over nature already achieved, and the sagacity and energy which could venture single handed on such an experiment in the face of such obstacles. These were many and powerful. One was a prejudice against New Jersey for her backwardness in enterprise; another her tyrannical railroad monopoly; and still another (especially potent with New Englanders.) her lately inefficient school system, now greatly improved. Besides, it was an innovation in emigration to go to New Jersey—fashion pointed to the West, where land was known to be "cheap" (as regarded first cost), rich, and ready for the plow. In addition the great rebellion was looming up in awful proportions. The young men must go to the war, not to New Jersey—unless they went there to keep her in the Union. But in spite of all these difficulties Vineland rose—not from her ashes—but from out the woods; acre after acre of timber was felled, and the land cleared for the plow; young fruit trees took the place of forest trees; flower gardens leapt into bloom almost as if by magic, in fact by the only magic there is—that of industry; neat, tasteful, and homelike structures rose over all the tract; a beautiful village—soon to be a city—grew up around the railroad depot; and to-day, far on the road to fame, this young township stands, not, as was often predicted, a monument of its projector's folly, but of signal wisdom and enterprise, and a glorious instance of what New Jersey may do for herself in redeeming her waste places as well as her intellectual and political character.

Vineland largely owes her splendid success to the prohibition of an evil, the presence of which elsewhere has crippled hundreds of promising settlements, and sometimes destroyed them. That evil is land speculation. Vineland farms and village lots are originally sold under restrictions which make permanent improvements necessary to the acquisition of a perfect title. Each farm must have a dwelling house erected upon it within one year from the date of purchase, and a certain proportion of the land, varying according to the size of the farm, brought under cultivation. The roadside also must be seeded down to grass, and shade trees planted every two rods. Farm houses must stand not less than 75 feet from the side of the road, and village houses twenty feet from the sidewalk. Thus, if men will speculate in Vineland property, they must do it in such a way that all adjoining properties share in the benefit. A piece of wild land cannot be held, year after year, in the midst of handsome improvements, sharing their benefits and imparting none.

To all those in search of rural homes, and who prize the social, intellectual and moral advantages of the older settled communities of the East, such a settlement as that of Vineland presents immense advantages over the chaotic communities of the far West. The adventurous speculator may see golden charms there, and the daring frontiersman find that his paradise; but the man of social and cultured tastes, with children to love, train and educate, and who does not care to cut entirely aloof from old associations, prefers a home at the East, where the "star of empire" is already well established. The Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies achieved their popularity on the strength of their supposed ability to give Kansas at once the best elements of Eastern society, schools, manufactories, mills, markets, churches, newspapers, and an intelligent and enterprising class of men and women. All that they promised—and much more—Vineland has realized. The existence of eighteen common schools and one academy indicate the views of the people in the matter of education.

Nearly all the prominent church organizations of the country, have one or more societies in Vineland. The largest proportion of settlers are from the Eastern States, but every Northern State has more or less representatives. The "farms" are from five to twenty acres in extent, a few less than five, and some more than twenty, but the average is probably about ten. Of course these are not Pennsylvania farms for stock raising or grain growing. Fruit culture and "truck" raising are the great features of labor, more particularly the former. These small farms create a populous neighborhood, insure social order and social literary advantages, besides a concentrated system of labor, resulting in the fullest development of the capacities of the soil, the judicious application of fertilizers and a very general and admirable taste for rural adornment. Another feature that strikes the stranger is the almost total absence of fences. But by a township law, rigidly enforced, no live stock are allowed to run at large; hence fences are not needed, and tens of thousands of dollars that unsightly fences would cost can be expended in clearing the land, or in beautifying the homes of the people. As an ornamental substitute for fences, miles of young evergreen hedges, and sometimes of osage orange are being planted, or are already quite advanced, which a few years hence will constitute a feature of remarkable beauty. Of course these rural adornments are, more or less, in an embryo state as yet, shade trees and hedges do not mature their beauty in one or even in six years; but the germ of surpassing beauty is there; the streets and roads are laid out, the trees and hedges are planted, (with more or less addition each spring and autumn,) and the will, taste and enterprise are there, which at no distant day will make Vineland more famous for beauty than the "Sweet Auburn" of Goldsmith's song.

As to the soil, we find there are two classes who always admire it. One is the chemist, whose analyses prove the existence of unsurpassed mineral and marine stores of plant food; the other, the experienced and skillful cultivator. The rapid growth of fruit trees, vines, and plants, when properly cared for, attest its natural fertility. The only prominent deficiency is the absence of the average amount of vegetable matter in the surface soil, but which clover, or swamp muck (of which immense quantities are at hand), stable manure, or some green crop readily supplies. A clover sod, once established, grows with almost amazing luxuriance, and then "all things are possible" in the agricultural line. Once cleared of its wilderness debris the new soil works like a charm. There is an agreeable diversity of soil—clay, sand, loam and gravel in all desirable proportions, but rarely a stone larger than a pebble. There is an abundance of clay for brick and for pottery ware, and fine, white, sharp sand, for pressed concrete brick, along the Maurice river, a stream forming the western boundary of the township. The surface is rolling and from the various little eminences the eye takes in a wide expanse of country.

It is perfectly natural—in fact unavoidable, that in a settlement so combining so many advantages for markets, literary and religious privileges, sociability, taste, temperance, good morals and good order, that property in spite of non-taxes or business depressions, should advance at a rate almost without parallel in the rural world. Those in the fruit farms, only three or four years out o the woods, and costing originally from $20 to $30 per acre, are held now at prices ranging anywhere (depending on location, improvements, etc.) from $500 to $1,000 per acre, and some rare cases even more. And they are worth it, certainly to a man of moderate capital who has a taste for rural pursuits, and who can appreciate a home where children can be reared away from city temptations, amid the refining influences of rural beauty and social culture, and yet not wholly cut off from city advantages. Distant only some thirty miles on the direct road to Cape May, that most charming resort of summer tourists, this rising young town, now so little known to our citizens so certain to become ere long our city's greatest conservatory and fruit garden, will some day also become, we predict, the most popular suburban retreat around Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Full Particulars of the Heart-Rending Disaster.

Never in the history of Columbus was there such a conflagration as that at the Lunatic Asylum of which we gave a hasty and necessarily partial account yesterday, as all sorts of rumors were flying, and we did not wish to give more than the facts. Paying a visit to the ruins, yesterday, we were enable to gather many important particulars, and having time to relate besides what we heard and saw.

THE FIRE.

The fire broke out about half past nine o'clock. It was first discovered in one of the rooms at the northeast corner of the east wing of the building. This east wing was devoted entirely to the use of the female patients, and the ward or section where the fire originated, contained some fifty of them. Fifteen minutes before all that portion of the building was in flames, the attendant having that section in charge, passed through it, and there was no signs of fire, smell of smoke, or other indication of danger. Quick as flash it must have spread, for, by the time the engines arrived on the ground, though the flames did not show through the roof, the interior was so filled with smoke and fire as to threaten death to any one who should attempt to penetrate it.

The major portion of the inmates had not yet retired, but in the ward where the fire originated, some of the most mischievous were, and some sick ones. All efforts to induce these to leave their rooms were unavailing, and the few citizens who had reached the place and the attendants, were obliged at the risk of their own lives, to rush in and drag them from the horrible fate that awaited them. The roar of the flames the rolling clouds of smoke, now black as night and again lit with a lurid glare; the cries, screams shouts laughter and dancing of the demented women, whose madness seemed increased by the wild and exciting scenes around them, made up a picture terrible to look upon.

By and by came word that some were dying in their, rooms suffocated in the smoke, and others raving and struggling to free themselves from their confinement. Then some of our heroic citizens rushed into the flames and dragged forth the dead and the dying. Some were dead when reached; others died shortly after coming to the air. One poor creature, a beautiful girl of about eighteen, whose arms were confined because of her mischievous propensities, on being brought out, called piteously for her mother, and died with the prayer on her lips that she might be allowed to lay her head upon her mother's breast "it pains me so" she said.

There were six of the female patients who died of suffocation and inhalation of the flames. They were placed on mattresses on the piazza, near the main entrance, and afterwards conveyed to the dead house in the North Graveyard to await the orders of their friends. Their names and residence are: Mary Murray Wyandot county; Susan A. Parker, Licking county; Bridget Brophy Columbus; Clara Bradford, Lizzie Herrold and Caroline Conner, Athens county.

There were rumors of many more having lost their lives, but it is absolutely certain that the above names comprise the total fatalities. Three persons Hattie Love, Mrs Bain and Mrs Parker, were nearly suffocated but were all right last night.

Mrs. Brophy's body was taken to her late residence, on Buckeye street in the northern portion of the city we believe yesterday morning.

The opinion of those connected with the institution in regard to the origin of the fire is that some one of the patients, in a spirit of mischief lit a piece of paper at the gas burner in the hall, just after the attendant had passed through, and set fire to her bed. On no other theory can the choking blinding smoke be accounted for. The building was heated by steam, and no story of defective flues" will answer. The gas burner in this portion of the building in easy reach, the ceiling being low and although strict orders are issued to prevent patients approaching the lights, yet the cunning of madness often is to much for the watchfulness of sanity.

THE FAILING WATER

Was announced by the members of the Fire department, and with scarcely less shock to the multitude present than attended the first intelligence of the fire. Steadily and defiantly had the fierce monster, Fire, crawled through the east wing of the Institution, and licking his still reeking lips, turned to attack the front. But brave hearts met him and dealt such well meant opposition to his advance, that ere he could avenge the threatened west wing good hopes were cherished of his vanquishment. Just at this period the chilling announcement was made, "No water!" No wonder strong men were bowed down in utter helplessness. No wonder the members of the Fire department, drawn up in line, with idle machines and with folded arms and begrimmed faces, were heard to deplore the sadly mistaken policy which robbed the Capital city of this great State of Ohio of its most urgent need—waterworks. No wonder tender women cried out in anguish.—No wonder were the moistened eyes of a venerable aged Christian philanthropist turned reverently to Heaven as he fervently breathed an audible prayer for a deluge; for there, before the eyes of the powerless multitude was being licked up by fire the grandest monument of a great Christian charity to be found in the entire Union. The pride of the State of Ohio, her model retreat for the Insane, the Institution which was looked upon as the first of its class in all this country, was in flames, the fire engines had ceased to work, and the nearest water, a small city cistern, was fully three thousand feet away.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

All around the long line of the burning building crowds of men stationed themselves, and with pale faces and husky voices turned to with a will in removing to places of safty outside, any and everything movable within. The proverbial fate of household goods on such occasion was fully exemplified. One stalwart man stepped carefully over a fragment of charred timber, and cunningly avoiding collision with a boy bearing an empty market basket, strode far to the rear with a pillow snugly squeezed under each arm. Scarcely had he issued from the perishing structure, when a fine dressing bureau came tumbling after him, which was dashed to pieces on the stone flagging. A barrel of potatoes duly hooped and headed, was rolled away from the fire while Fairbanks' scales came down on the stony surface with a vim which was heard above the roar of the flames, suggesting serious doubts of future usefulness. Two men, with shouts, bore a large basket filled with smoothing irons, which were tenderly laid upon the ground, while two others rushed out and dashed upon the same spot a basket full of preserved peaches in fragile jars.—A box of shoes required the care and attention of three men to deposit it safely on the ground, while piles of queensware were taught to look out for No. 1 as they were pitched from the arms of half grown boys, upon a general collection of kitchen utensils, prominent among which were a score or more of large iron pots. Frenzy seized upon the throng of busy movers, and no wonder. If the burning of an ordinary dwelling house ignites frenzied excitement in the minds of men, there certainly seemed some reason in the awful surroundings of that fearful night, for proceedings which under other circumstances, would entitle the actors to accommodations in a mad house, to say the least.—*From the Report of the Ohio Statesman.*

Ladies shoes and gaiters of the best quality at M'Carty's cheap store.

New corn meal and Hominy for sale. D. H. Mortley & Co. 3w